THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Attack on the Fifth Corps.

REBELS ASSAULT OUR WORKS.

THEY ARE DISASTROUSLY REPULSED.

Enemy's Loss Over 2000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The mail-boat is just in, bringing news from the Potomac Army up to Monday at 9 o'clock A. M. We hold, up to that time, our fortified position on the Weldon Railroad.

On Sunday, A. P. Hill made an assault on our left, held by the 5th and part of the 9th Corps.

The enemy attempted to carry the works by assault, and moved steadily up in three columns, part of them reaching our works, but a terrible fire from our batteries decided them to retreat, and few or none escaped to the woods from which they had come.

Their dead and wounded were left on the field in heaps, and we captured about 800 prisoners, some of whom report that General Hill was knocked off his horse by a piece of shell, and was carried to the rear mortally wounded.

We captured several stands of colors.

The enemy's loss is believed to be over 2000, while ours will not exceed 500.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

NO BATTLE YET.

SKIRMISHING COING ON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Direct advices are at hand from the Shenandoah Valley, which state that no engagement has occurred.

Skirmishing, however, is lively near Charlestown.

FROM ATLANTA.

Two Hundred Rebel Soldiers Come into our Lines Under Fire.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—On the 13th instant, in front of Atlanta, the 16th Corps charged the Rebel works, and, at the same time, Carlin's line engaged the enemy in skirmishing. The Rebel soldiers in the rifle-pits were called upon to come out, when about 200 of them leaped from the pits and came into our lines, amid the fire of the remaining Rebels. Carlin then advanced a strong body, and, after a skirmish, took possession of the rifle-pits, and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.
Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Passengers from Harper's Ferry, and elsewhere on the Upper Potomac, represent things as being in a cheerful condition there, but heavy fighting is anticipated. No fears are entertained of the result. No Rebels have yet crossed the Potomac.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BURNED.

CAIRO, August 22.—The steamer *Carrier*, owned by the Memphis and St Louis Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at 9 o'clock this morning, while transferring her cargo of naval stores to the naval despatch boat *Volunteer*, at Mound City. The fire was caused by the ignition of a barrel of naptha, which was being hoisted. The *Carrier* was valued at $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000. She is a total loss. The cargo was a valuable one. No lives were lost. One man was seriously burned, but he will recover.

EXECUTION OF GUERILLAS.

FRANKLIN, Ky., August 22.—Two guerillas, G. Bloom and W. B. M. Glasgow, were executed here on Saturday, in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens by guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—On the 18th inst., in Meade county, a detachment of the 35th Kentucky came on a squad of guerillas, and killed Frank King and Burch, two notorious robbers.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Payment of the Soldiers.

On Saturday the Paymaster General, "*by order of the President of the United States*," made requisitions upon the Treasury for $9,500,000 for the payment of troops. Acting Secretary Harrington at once approved the requisitions, and ordered them paid, and the money is to-day in process of distribution among the army paymasters for immediate use. Whatever is necessary of the amount is to be first applied in payment of those soldiers whose term of service has expired, and who are ready to be mustered out.

Grant's Recent Movements.

The late movements on each side of the James show how warily General Grant is watching his adversary, and the pertinacity with which he holds to him. The latest manœuvre to the left, when Warren's Corps was thrown across the Weldon Railroad, is designed for the double purpose of interrupting that important line of communication, and calling away a portion of the Rebel force from the north side of the James.

Lee displays all his skill in counter-manœuvres to foil the purposes of Grant; and the operations of these great antagonists resemble precisely a gigantic game of chess. Strategy is for the present the order of the day; it is felt that the relative proportions of the contending forces will not authorize on our part hazardous operations involving a great loss of life; but if any entry can be found in the losses of the enemy's buckler, General Grant will in with his lance.

The Draft.

Those who fancy that the Administration will be budged from the duty of enforcing the draft by its supposed political effect may at once dismiss the notion. The draft will positively be made, as the salvation of the country demands that it should be. General Grant is awaiting its fruits to make a sure thing of Richmond. The determination on this score is irrevocable; and Mr. Lincoln declares that if his re-election is to be baulked by means of this measure, he will at least have the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying.

Bounty Jumpers Deserting their Deserts.

BOSTON, August 23.—Thirteen deserters from the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, who escaped while that regiment was embarking on Sunday, have been arrested and sent to Fort Warren in irons. Twenty others are still at large.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The War in the Shenandoah Valley.

BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

SOME OF THE CASUALTIES.

OUR CAVALRY DRIVEN BACK.

Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps Engaged.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—The following is published in the *American* of this morning:—

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., August 22.—A brisk engagement took place yesterday about two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the Rebel force now in the Shenandoah valley. The battle commenced at 8 o'clock A. M. by a heavy column of Rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our extensive front near Summit Point. After a sharp but decisive struggle, our skirmishers were compelled to give way.

The 1st Division (General Wilson) of General Torbet's Cavalry Corps were engaged on our right, and suffered heavily. General Mackintosh's Brigade of that division lost nearly 300 men; but only one officer was seriously injured. Acting Adjutant Lloyd, of the 22d Wisconsin Cavalry, and three other officers, were slightly wounded, but have not yet left their commands.

The movement had evidently for its object the possession of Martinsburg, for at the same time that the attack was made at Summit Point, another false movement was made against our extreme left; then the attacking column slowly moved down towards our right, and then suddenly a new body of troops appeared in front of our right—the 6th Corps—and a short but determined battle took place.

The 6th, 8th, and 19th Corps formed in line of battle from right to left, as I have written them down. The 6th Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, and the 2d Division lost heavily—some 300 men wounded, and from 60 to 70 killed and missing.

The loss of the enemy was fully as heavy.

Among the officers wounded in this corps are the following:—

Lieut.-Col. George E. Chamberlain, 1st Vt.
Lieut.-Col. A. A. Hale, 6th Vermont.
Major G. W. Durnell, 6th Vermont.
Captain B. D. Fabgan, 6th Vermont.
Captain Lewis Redenbach, Co. B, 61st Pa.
Lieut. Charles C. Money, Co. C, 2d Vermont.
Lieut. J. N. Price, Co. A, 61st Pa.

Our right drove the enemy for over a mile, and then fell back to their old line, holding it till 10 o'clock, when the entire army retired towards Halltown, where they now lie in line-of-battle, on the first range of hills in the immediate vicinity of that place.

The 8th Corps, General Crook, were only partially engaged and lost but a few men. The left, consisting of the 19th Corps, General Emory, were not engaged, as their line rested on Berryville pike.

The entire line extended from Berryville pike on the left to Smithfield pike on the right, and occupied a commanding line of country running between those two roads, situated some two miles from Charlestown.

The cavalry corps, after the enemy had shifted his front from our left to right, retired down the Berryville pike, and passing through Charlestown, bivouacked in the fields to the right of the town.

All last night troops were passing through Charlestown in the direction of Halltown, and the scene by moonlight was an extremely inspiring one. The cavalry were left in front of Charlestown, and their pickets relieved the infantry before daylight.

At sunrise "forward" was sounded, and the entire corps moved forward and took up the position abandoned by the 8th and 6th Corps.

At 6 o'clock, as I rode away, *en route* for the Ferry, a sharp and continuous skirmishing fire broke out, and it lasted until 9 o'clock, when it suddenly slackened, and before I left Halltown had entirely ceased.

The cavalry have orders to endeavor to push through to Martinsburg, and the infantry are busy pitching impromptu camps along the line of battle, awaiting the result.

Rumors are afloat that the Rebels are crossing the Potomac at Martinsburg—with what truth I cannot say. Certain it is, however, that the Rebels have possession of that town, whatever may be their ultimate intentions.

Large numbers of loyal citizens are here, endeavoring to reach places of safety further North, fearing a total abandonment of the valley.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "CHINA" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The steamer *China* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge* and another American steamer passed Deal on the 11th, bound westward.

General Grant's renewed activity near Petersburg has caused a decline in the Rebel loan, and later American news is anxiously waited for.

More desperate fighting has occurred at Belfast, Ireland.

A Prussian decree has been issued, partially reducing the forces to a peace footing.

The decrease of specie in the Bank of France during the week was over 1,000,000 francs.

Owing to the pressure of the American and English Ambassadors, the Turkish Government permits the continuance of the religious controversy in Protestant books.

The *Times* of Saturday favors the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada, their presence being an element of danger, as provoking invasion whenever the Americans have a grievance against England.

In the Crown prosecution for shipping seamen on the pirate *Georgia*, the prisoners were found guilty and bound over for judgment.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Flour is 6d. cheaper. Wheat easier. Corn firmer. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon 6d. lower. Butter steady. Lard firm. Tallow dull.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Cotton—The sales to day amounted to 12,000 bales, including 5000 to speculators and for export. The market is firmer and prices have an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 89½@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 45@43 per cent discount; Erie Railroad 40@42.

SHIPPING.—Arrived from Philadelphia, *Dorsey*, at Antwerp.

From Mexico.

CAIRO, August 22.—Advices from Mexico received via New Orleans, state that Doblado has abandoned the cause of Juarez and gone to Havana. He was compelled to pay a fine of $50,000 to save his life.

Cotton and Tobacco.

CAIRO, August 22—Eighty seven bales of cotton, and twenty-seven hhds. of tobacco, have been received here from Hickman, Kentucky, for New York.

The Cumberland River.

NASHVILLE, August 22.—The river is eight feet on Harpeth shoals, and still rising.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

Advance of Gen. Granger.

A REBEL REPORT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Richmond papers of Saturday say that a heavy Union force is moving overland from Pensacola towards Mobile.

Granger Within Five Hundred Yards of Fort Morgan—Land Operations Against Mobile—The Union Forces Advancing on Each Side of the Bay, Etc.

THE LAND FORCES OF GRANGER WITHIN FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF FORT MORGAN.

DAUPHIN ISLAND, August 12.—The land forces of General Granger are within five hundred yards of Fort Morgan.

The gunboats and mortar batteries and siege guns are ready to begin the bombardment as soon as orders are given.

FORT MORGAN DISINCLINED TO SURRENDER.

The ram *Tennessee* was ordered to approach Fort Morgan and fire into it, which was done without causing any act of hostility on the part of the fort. It is supposed the Rebels have their reasons for holding out in this sullen, silent, non-combative manner. It may be that they have certain things to accomplish before surrendering, and a little time is precious to them just at this juncture of affairs. Be this as it may, our naval and military authorities are exerting themselves in a most commendable way for the fulfilment of their mission, and the Rebels cannot delay the final result very long. Fort Morgan has got to fall, and our troops will take possession of Mobile. These are events which will most certainly transpire.

EXCITEMENT AT MOBILE.

Passengers who left Mobile on Wednesday last represent the people there as in a fearful state of excitement. The Rebel Major-General Maury was in command of the defences of Mobile, and was pressing every male inhabitant into his service, without regard to age or color. He is entirely dependent on soldiers obtained in this manner to make anything like resistance to our arms, being left without any veteran regular force. In other words, he is mostly dependent on the militia, or citizen reserve soldiers of the State, to resist the progress of our arms in that direction. He might as well have men of straw.

Many of the people are opposed to the Rebel authorities, and are most anxious that our forces should take possession.

TRADE IN MOBILE.

There is very little trade or business of any kind in Mobile. What little there is doing is in groceries and produce brought from the interior. Corn is the principal crop that is being raised, and a great deal of this is made into whisky and sold as groceries. Many of the cotton presses in Mobile have been transmogrified into whisky distilleries, where corn is manufactured into a liquid state, and made to act as a great promotor of Southern Rebel courage. This is one way of keeping up courage and business at the same time.

Mobile has suffered severely from fires since the Rebellion, many of its most prominent and beautiful buildings having been destroyed, among them the Court House.

The people who had residences on the bay have all removed to Mobile since the appearance of our fleet.

MOBILE PILOTS.

Four of the principal Mobile pilots volunteered to take our fleet in. They manifest the most friendly spirit, and are ready to do everything in their power to assist our forces. They are headed by Mr. Robert Moore, an old and, we understand, an accomplished pilot of that section. These men have all been sufferers by the Rebellion, and they are anxious to see the authority of the United States restored once more.

FORT MORGAN WILL NOT SURRENDER.

The commander of the fort will not surrender until the last brick is swept away.

THE MEN SICK OF THE REBELLION.

This is not, however, the feeling of the men in Fort Morgan. However much the officers may desire to be distinguished in the way of becoming perfect bricks in Fort Morgan, this kind of ambition has long since left the men, and their greatest desire now is to see the Stars and Stripes again waving over its rightful possessions. The men in Fort Morgan hail from all sections of the South. They are heartily sick of the Rebellion and its inglorious, heartless leaders, and are anxious to come to terms and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HOW RECRUITS ARE OBTAINED.

A youth, fourteen years of age, who visited Fort Gaines just previous to the attack of our forces, to see some friends there, was pressed into the Rebel service, and found there when our forces took possession. He belonged to the interior of Alabama. The youngster seemed much pleased at being under the folds of the American flag once more, and said if he could help it he would never be found battling against it again. The little fellow seems to have been inspired with a spirit of genuine patriotism from seeing the brilliant conduct of our forces in action.

The grandeur of the scene must have been exciting and inspiring, to behold a fleet of vessels passing a chain of fortifications, strongly garrisoned and fortified with the implements of death and destruction, and backed by a fleet whose strength was the pride and boast of the enemy, and manned, too, by desperate men. To encounter all this, and succeed fully overcome it, is a work that must crown our navy and the gallant old Farragut with imperishable glory. But this is only a chapter in the life of this brave man, and his life is composed of many chapters that are intimately connected with the glory of his country. Such a man is just the one to take Mobile; and the work is as good as accomplished when he has commenced it, for he takes no step backwards.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE WELDON ROAD.

Unsuccessful Attempts of the Enemy to Retake It.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port at 4:30 this afternoon, from City Point.

She brings intelligence that the enemy have been making a desperate effort to retake the Weldon road, but have so far been unsuccessful.

Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is believed the enemy cannot drive them. The enemy made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday, and were repulsed each time with very heavy loss to them.

Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured 500 prisoners.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

WARREN FIRMLY INTRENCHED.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Six Mile House, August 20.—Our position to-day is unchanged. To-night finds our forces where last night found them, with this addition—that in the interval the earthworks they threw up have been strengthened and new ones added. A renewal of yesterday's assaults has been momentarily expected. Our skirmish lines have jealously watched every indication of intended attack.

Our line of battle has been in readiness to spring to arms and fierce conflict. Our batteries have waited the signal to hurl shot and shell upon the enemy's advancing column. But the enemy has not, thus far, seen fit to renew his attacks. The punishment he received yesterday may have taught him a lesson.

VALUE OF THE WELDON ROAD TO THE REBELS.

As the case stands, these two facts are evident: It is fatal, or the next thing to it, to the enemy to lose the use of the railroad across which our battle line now extends, and to drive us from our position and recover this road his every resource and energy will doubtless be called into action. On our side it is of the utmost importance to maintain our position, and to this end our men will fight, I am satisfied, as long as there is hope and a man left.

The next and perhaps most important act in the great war drama in front of Petersburg promises, therefore, to be performed here. The ground is chosen, the preliminary flourish of trumpets has been sounded, a great battle is imminent, and a great victory or great defeat awaits our arms.

FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.

The fight of yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock and lasting till dark, was more decisive in character and more brilliant and bloody in result than was at first supposed. Reports of our losses from captures and the number of our wounded incited in many apprehensions of disaster, from which it would be difficult to recover.

The closing of the contest was an ardent, and pronounced a different verdict. The Rebel slain and wounded lay on the field by hundreds to punish us for the loss in this regard three times that of ours. Most important and decisive of all was the fact that at the close of the contest we held the ground we occupied at its commencement.

OUR BATTLE LINE

was very angular in formation. General Griffin's division was on the left, and General Ayres' next, and both on the east side of the railroad. Across the track came Colonel Hoffman's brigade; next General Crawford's division, with Colonel Bragg's brigade, of Cutler's division, on his right, temporarily assigned to Crawford's command. On our right was the 9th Corps. It was a severe and determined conflict.

THE REBEL GRAND MOVEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

This war has rarely developed a more daring attempt at flanking—and so successful at the commencement and such a strange reverse at evening—as that made by the enemy on our right. General Bragg deployed the 25th Indiana as skirmishers. The enemy's skirmishers, followed by two lines of battle, suddenly dashed in overwhelming numbers upon them. Through some strange oversight the skirmish line was not properly supported.

The 25th Indiana gave way, and the 6th Wisconsin was sent to its support. Our line here was in a skirt of pines with a cornfield in the front and rear. Dashing over the first field, the enemy passed through our lines and swept round the rear of Colonel Wheelock's brigade. Colonel Wheelock's troops, who were behind breast-works they had thrown up, seeing a force of Rebels in their rear, at once changed front by taking to the other side of their breastworks.

A murderously repulsing volley was poured into the enemy, at which they moved to their right, taking in their track nearly all of the 6th and 10th New York regiments, the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment and 1st and 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Veteran regiments, the last two regiments constituting Colonel Hartshorn's Brigade, the 3d Brigade of General Crawford's Division.

It was evidently the intention of the enemy to push along our entire line in this flanking manœuvre; but the coolness and gallantry of Colonel Wheelock and his men, aided by General White's Division of the 9th Corps, which behaved with like steadiness and bravery, sent the Rebels back to their starting place. They charged on the enemy, capturing a number of prisoners and a battle-flag.

ALONG THE LINE—GENERAL CRAWFORD.

Meantime the battle was raging fiercely along other portions of our line, and, as I have stated, was continued till dark, and terminating in our holding our original ground.

General Crawford had three narrow escapes—two from being killed by Rebel bullets, and one from capture. To repel the flank movement, and in reorganizing his lines, he fearlessly exposed himself to the enemy's bullets and shells. A Minie ball grazed the front of his body, carrying away a button of his coat.

Four of his staff had their horses shot under them—Captain Mountelli, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Merrifield, Lieutenant Heads, and Lieutenant Clark, the last named in addition being wounded in the arm. At one time General Crawford, while attended by a single orderly, found himself confronted by two Rebels, who demanded his surrender. Seeing three of our soldiers, he called out to them, "shoot those rascals!" upon which his attempted captors dropped their own pieces, and were brought in prisoners.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Out of the 1st and 2d Veteran Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments mentioned as captured, two officers subsequently escaped, Captain Beckman and Lieutenant Dwyer. Some of the Bucktails also escaped, and in addition brought in about forty prisoners with them. An unfortunate circumstance connected with our captured regiments is the fact that two of them were armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, the possession of which by the enemy is greatly to be regretted.

STAFF OFFICERS MISSING.

Three officers of Colonel Lyle's staff, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, are missing, and supposed to be prisoners. Their names are Captain Porter, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Trull, Assistant Inspector-General, and Lieutenant Howe, 20th Massachusetts Regiment. Captain McClellan, Assistant Adjutant-General of General Cutler, is also missing, and supposed to have been captured.

[This is doubtless Captain Carswell McClellan, of Pa., a relative of General McClellan. Captain Arthur McClellan is also in the service as a staff officer.]

GENERAL JOSEPH HAYES AMONG THE KILLED.

Among the captured I regret to mention Brigadier-General Joseph Hayes, who commanded the 1st Brigade of General Ayres' Division. It will be remembered that he is a new brigadier, having been promoted for gallantry in the Wilderness, where he was wounded. The loss of such a capable and gallant officer is deeply to be lamented. He was at first reported wounded, but it has since been ascertained positively that this report is untrue. Captain Davis, of his staff, was taken prisoner at the same time. General Hayes' Brigade, composed mainly of regular regiments, fought splendidly.

—The New England Female Medical College in Boston has received legacies of $16,000 within the past year, and $17,000 within nine years, $20,000 of which go to the free scholarship fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The specialty of *Aladdin* will never grow wearisome. It is even more popular now than when first produced. The fountain of colored waters "dances in a shower," and fills all beholders with delight and astonishment. The story will not be necessarily to the success of the Chestnut street spectacle, but it is a fact worthy of note. Much to the assistance of the management of the New Chestnut, Mr. Sinn—a gentleman of energy, enterprise and good taste, and one who has established at Washington one of the most popular and successful places of entertainment in the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 71½. Noon, 86. One P. M., 82. Wind, W. by N.

BURNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—This morning about fifty additional recruits were sworn into the several companies forming in this city for a regiment of sharpshooters, to be attached to General Birney's command. The officers of this regiment, so far as appointed, consist of Colonel J. W. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lyman, Quartermaster Ed. L. Postle, Company A, Captain A. W. Buchman, is recruited in Lancaster, has been mustered into the service. Co. B, Captain Sylvester Bonnaffon; Co. C, Captain S. Kelly; Company E, Captain Hawkins; Co. F, Captain M. J. Cook; and Co. G, Captain A. J. Wales, are all being recruited in our city, and are filling fast. Co. D is being recruited in Lancaster; and Co. H, Captain H. Brooke, is being raised in Delaware county.

The other two companies are being raised by the lieutenant-colonel, in the western part of the State, and are nearly full. Those who enlist in the five companies raised in this city, and are credited to Philadelphia, receive their bounty cash down, from a committee of citizens who have determined to advance the money for that purpose. The regiment, which will be one of the finest that has left the State for some time, will be filled before the draft takes place.

MORTALITY AMONG FOUNDLINGS.—At the meeting of the Board of Guardians, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Medical Board, stating that they had held a special convention for the consideration of the resolution passed by the former Board in regard to foundlings. They referred the subject to a special committee, consisting of the Chairman of their Board, and obstetricians of the House, who reported that in consideration of the present inferior hygienic condition of the Children's Asylum, they recommend that a building be erected entirely distinct from the Almshouse proper, and removed from the malarious influence of the river, and that the building be made large enough to accommodate the Nursery Department also. By this course they think that the minimum mortality of the Children's and Nursery Department will be fully attained.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Henry Parkains, Wm. Berger, and R. Potter were before Alderman Welding last evening, charged with having committed an assault and battery on Aaron B. Large, barkeeper at the Madison House. The defendants, it is alleged, refused to pay for some drinks, and being remonstrated with, beat Mr. Large upon the head with bowls and plates. Parkains was committed in default of $1500 bail, and the others in default of $800 bail, to answer at Court.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.—The whole number of patients in the United States Military Hospitals in this department is 10,477. During last week there were admitted 3074.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Delegates from the various fire companies assembled at the Hall of the Fire Association, Fifth and North streets, last evening, and placed on nomination the following gentlemen to be voted for as Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department on the 12th of September next. One candidate from each division will be elected:—

FIRST DIVISION.

T. Mc[illegible], Moyamensing Hose Company.
Samuel H. Pease, Columbia Hose Company.
George W. Sizeman, Shiffler Hose Company.
Robert B. Warren, Hope Hose Company.
James M. Roberts, Columbia Engine Company.
Richard Kelah, Good Intent Hose Company.
Wm. T. Hazel, Hope Engine Company.

SECOND DIVISION.

George Hensler, Mechanic Engine Company.
Andrew W. Wright, Independence Hose Co.
Thomas S. Robinson, Vigilant Engine Co.
George W. Downey, Western Engine Company.
Wm. F. Englehart, Hand-in-Hand Engine Co.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Adams, Decatur Engine Company.
James M. Smith, Union Engine Company.
Daniel Williams, Franklin Engine, Frankford.
Jos. Wiser, Decatur Engine Company.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Jacob Gonaver, Franklin Engine, of Germantown.
Henry Wetherstine, Germantown Hose.
George W. Fox, Columbia Engine, of Germantown.
James F. Mullin, Washington Engine, of Germantown.
Benjamin Curry, Mount Airy Engine Company.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Hamilton C. Scott, Kingsessing Engine.

MERCHANDISE.—The following decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will greatly relieve collectors and merchants, in respect to merchandise required to be warehoused under the late Internal Revenue act:—

"OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1864.—In order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at this time, collectors may, upon the parties giving them the required bond, permit them to store their merchandise in their warehouses, without waiting for this office to approve the bond. That may be done subsequently. "JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner."

The Commissioner also decides that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads, or express companies. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares, or merchandise, to be transferred from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

IMPORTANT WOOL SUIT.—An important wool suit is about to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. The alleged facts are that H. C. Davis, the plaintiff in the suit, a wool dealer of Philadelphia, contracted to purchase a considerable amount of wool from D. P. Bayard, of Stark county, Ohio. After the contract had been made, the price of wool advanced, and 18,000 pounds of wool, included in the contract, were sold by Bayard to another person at a price above that for which it was contracted by Davis. But wool advanced still further, and then Bayard, instead of delivering to either the first or second buyers, sold the wool to still another person at still higher rates. On learning these facts, Davis commenced proceedings in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Deputy United States Marshal Shamons replevined the wool while in transit to the last purchasers. It was taken to Alliance by the Deputy Marshal, and shipped to Cleveland. About an hour after Shamons left with his prize, another suit of replevin came in from the second purchaser, but it was too late. The question of what constitutes a bargain in selling wool will probably be settled by this action.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—Each receipt or duplicate receipt given to the owner or consignee for property to be shipped over or on any railroad must be stamped with a two-cent stamp. In all cases shippers must send stamped receipts or must pay for the stamp if it is furnished by the agent. Receipts taken for property delivered to owner or consignee must be stamped with a two-cent stamp. The penalty for omitting the stamp, or not cancelling the same, is two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

THE SCENERY ALONG THE SCHUYLKILL.—DELIGHTFUL TRIPS.—The steamer *General Hooker* has of late became a part and parcel of Fairmount Park, as no person visits the latter place without indulging in the many benefits presented by the former. The *General Hooker*, a neat, safe, and commodious steamer, plys between Fairmount Park and the Falls. The trip occupies one hour and twenty minutes, and affords strangers and others visiting our city an opportunity to view the beautiful scenery along the river Schuylkill. It is really to be regretted that more such opportunities for enjoyment and recreation are not presented to that portion of the community who, on account of business or pecuniary means, cannot leave the city for any length of time.

DECEASED OFFICERS.—Colonel Daniel Chaplin, 1st Maine Artillery, arrived in this city on Saturday last, in the steamer *De Molay*, wounded in the chest. He was taken to Turner's Lane Hospital, where he died in the evening.

Colonel J. P. Gould, 20th Massachusetts Regiment, arrived at the same time, and was taken to the officers' hospital, at Camac's woods, with his leg amputated, where he died on Sunday afternoon.

Major R. L. Tallin, 20th Massachusetts Regiment, also arrived on Saturday, with his left leg amputated above the knee. He is doing well at Turner' Lane Hospital.

UNION REFUGEE.—A Union refugee from Richmond, Va., named Mrs. Lucretia Rodd, with four small children, is now at the Union Refreshment Saloon, in search of her husband, who had been pressed into the Rebel army in last November, and who subsequently deserted and entered the Union lines. In the month of April Mrs. Rodd left her home with her children, and by fatiguing marches reached our lines near Petersburg. From that place she came to this city. She is a Union lady, and her husband is also a Union man. She is without funds, and is desirous that her husband may know of her whereabouts.

COURT-MARTIAL.—This morning a general court-martial convened in this city by command of Major-General Couch. A number of officers are to be tried, and it will be the most important court ever held in this city. The court is composed as follows:—

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Peter Sides, 57th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Lewis, 110th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ewing, 4th New Jersey.
Major Arthur Doering, 2d Maine.
Captain A. Bazzli., 2d Ohio.
Captain C. F. Colgan, 28th Pennsylvania.
Captain Charles P. Clarke, Judge Advocate.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—This morning Mr. Samuel Shaffer, for many years Chief Clerk in the office of the City Treasurer, died at the Black Bear Hotel, where he boarded. He was found dead in his room, and is supposed to have died from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was in the City Treasurer's office for over ten years.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—A special meeting of this organization has been called for to-morrow (Wednesday, 24th) afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, in Select Council Chamber. A full attendance is requested, as business of great importance to the newspaper profession will be transacted.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The present number of inmates in the Blockley Almshouse is 2300, which is the same number as at the same time last year. During the last two weeks there were admitted, 84; births, 6; deaths, 17; discharged, 38; eloped, 22.

COLORED REGIMENTS.—The 55th Regiment (Colored) was completed on Saturday. This is the eighth regiment which has been filled in this city under the auspices of the Supervisory Committee. Recruiting is still going on quite briskly.

PAID OUT.—During the past two weeks $26,105-13 has been paid out by the Commissioners having charge of the disbursements of the city funds for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

FOR FORT DELAWARE.—The 6th Massachusetts, which arrived here last night, will leave to-day for Fort Delaware. The regiment was entertained at the Union and Cooper Shop Saloons.

RECRUITING.—This morning fifty-six recruits were paid the City bounty. Forty-eight of them who enlisted as volunteers received $400 each, and eight who went as substitutes were paid $250 each.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment, whose term of service expires in a very few days, will have a grand reception on the occasion of its return to this city. At a meeting of the Committee, held last evening, the following route of procession was adopted:—

Up Third to South street, up South to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Vine, up Vine to Ninth, down Ninth to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall, where the regiment will be dismissed.

The following companies will participate in the reception:—Delaware Engine, Perseverance Hose, Assistance Engine, Washington Hose, Hope Engine, Western Hose, Independent Engine, Moyamensing Hose, and Shiffler Hose.

The companies will be divided into two divisions, the first four companies to constitute the first division, and the latter companies the second division. The line will be formed on the north side of Washington avenue, the right resting on Fifth street. The first division will occupy the space between Fourth and Fifth streets, and the second division the space between Third and Fourth streets. The 23d Regiment will form on Third street, north of Washington, and will come into line between the first and second divisions. The ambulances of the fire companies intending to participate will follow in the rear of the returning regiment.

David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer, has been chosen Chief Marshal of the procession.

DELFOATE ELECTION.—This evening the National Union party will elect delegates to the City Convention, to nominate candidates for City and County officers; also, delegates to a Senatorial Convention in the Third Senatorial District, and delegates to the various Representative and Ward Conventions, to nominate candidates for members of the State Legislature, City Councils, and Ward officers. The polls will be open from 6 to 8 P. M.

FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock this morning a fire occurred at a bakehouse, in Hare street, Fifthteenth Ward. The flames originated from the oven.

ALSACE IRON COMPANY.—August 23, 1864.—To the President of the Alsace Iron Company, Philadelphia. Dear Sir:—I have to report with regard to the mine this week, that the work is in successful operation. There have been delivered in Reading about one hundred tons of ore, which will be forwarded by canal to the furnaces at Spring Mill in the course of this week. The teams are daily hauling to Reading about twelve tons per day. Two hundred tons have now been sold at from five to six dollars per ton, but I am of opinion that the price may be considerably advanced at the next sale. The quality of the ore is such that the demand for it will insure the sale of any amount that can be mined. The drift is getting along as fast as it can be worked, and the appearances for ore getting more favorable as it advances, and will cut the vein now being worked about seventy feet lower in the hill.

Yours, &c. ROBERT E. HOBART,
Superintendent at the Mine.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1047 Vine street.

INVALID CHAIRS enable a person to recline in bed in any position. Sold wholesale or retail at W. Henry Patten's, the manufacturer, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 23.

There is rather more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady. Government bonds continue in good demand at a further advance, with large sales of 5-20s at 111¾@112¼; 7-30s at 109@109¼, and of 1881 at 108¾@109.

In Railroad shares there is not much doing, but prices are firm. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 75, which is an advance; Reading at 67¼; Minehill, 62; North Pennsylvania, 34; and Catawissa preferred at 41¼@42, which is a slight advance. 22¼ was bid for Catawissa common; 36 for Philadelphia and Erie; 50 for Long Island; and 47 for Little Schuylkill.

There is very little doing in City Passenger Railroads. Spruce and Pine sold at 40; 24 was bid for Arch street; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 72½ for Second and Third.

There is more doing in Coal Oil shares, and prices have an upward tendency, with sales of Dalzell at 9¼@10, which is an advance; McClintock at 8¾; Densmore at 37½; Egbert at 3¾; and Organic at 1-56.

Bank shares are firm at about former rates. 133 was bid for Philadelphia; 28½ for Mechanics'; 81 for Western; 27 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 33½ for Consolidation; and 40 for Commonwealth.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 7@9 per cent.

Gold is rather better, but the market continues dull, and the sales are in a small way only—opening at 256½; advanced and sold at 257 at 11 o'clock; 257¼ at 12; and 257¾ at half-past 12.

A despatch from Washington this morning says it is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, the terms of which have not been decided. On inquiry at the Department it is ascertained that there is no truth in the statement.

The subscriptions to the new loan on Saturday amounted to $695,000, and to the 10-40s over half a million. The subscriptions yesterday, reported at the Treasury Department, amounted to nearly one million dollars.

We call attention to the Report of H. E. Hobart, Superintendent of the mines of the Alsace Iron Company, published in another column.

—Our dates from New Orleans are to the 14th instant. The *Picayune* has the following report in relation to cotton:—

"The market continues at a stand still, with too great a difference between buyers and sellers to admit of any business. At auction, five bales sound repacked sold at $1-35, twelve do. Middling at $1-40, and four do. strict Middling at $1-54. These figures are considerably below the views of holders; but it is said purchases might have been made to a limited extent at $1-40@1-43 for ordinary, $1-45@1-47 for good ordinary, $1-48@1-50 for low Middling, and $1-52@1-55 for Middling. The accounts from the neighboring parishes, with regard to the injury to the growing crop by the army-worm, are of the most discouraging character."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government Stocks show another advance. Coupons of 1881 selling at 109½, 5-20 Coupons at 111¾, and Certificates at 95. The anticipation of interest has given satisfaction to all hol

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

In another part of our paper to-day will be found an account of a bloody battle, fought near Charlestown, Virginia, on Sunday last. The 6th, 8th, and 19th, and Torbert's Cavalry Corps were engaged with Early's Rebels, and bravely held their ground. Here are four corps *d'armee* mentioned, but they do not make up a decent army, because none of them are full. While we were in church, or enjoying social converse with our family and friends, these brave men were standing as a living wall of fire between Pennsylvania and the "ruthless destroyer of towns when rescue is at hand." Is it not imperative upon us all to march out an army to their assistance as soon as possible? Let us do it, then, before the 5th of September.

"This Horrible War Debt!"—It will be paid if we are successful—repudiated if not. How can we pay it? In ten years time after the close of the war, by seizing and selling all land in the fertile South to which a valid title cannot be given. How shall we pay the interest? By an increased revenue from imports and exports, and by a slight internal revenue tax. How shall we end the war, obtain an honorable peace, secure the war debt, reconstruct the Union, and be happy, bequeathing untold blessings upon our children? By volunteering men to strengthen our armies, overwhelm our enemies, and re-establish the national power. How shall we avoid a draft? There is but one way—fill our quotas before the 5th of September.

A NUISANCE NEEDING CORRECTION.

Is it necessary to keep four or five hundred able-bodied soldiers at a single military hospital? What service can require so many men at such a post? Guard duty merely can be performed by a company of one hundred, and that is about all the occasion there is for an active force at any military infirmary. At one hospital in the suburbs there are several hundred soldiers fit for active service and who ought to be in the field, where they are needed. They are of no use where they are. They are allowed, too, the largest liberty to go and come. The most of their time is spent in the city in dissipation that rapidly disqualifies them for the business for which they enlisted. They go to taverns, get drunk, become boisterous and profane, engage in quarrels and fights, and seriously disturb the public peace. In this kind of frolic they not only injure themselves physically and morally, but they waste their money. A month's pay is squandered in a night's carousal. This is all wrong, not only in view of the interest of the soldier, who is demoralized by such a life, but also as regards the Government, which pays for the support of a man who is able to perform military service, but who, as soon as he is recovered from the wounds or sickness incurred in the line of his duty, is allowed a freedom of action in the indulgence of his passions and appetites, which not only destroys his health, but debauches him to an extent that entirely unfits him for the duty of the camp.

Soldiers, we presume, are sent to hospitals to be restored, if possible, to a condition that will enable them to return to active service in the field. But if we judge from what we see, we should infer that the act of putting an invalided private into a hospital is equivalent to keeping him out of the army altogther, and placing him permanently on the pension list. This should not be the effect of that generous and humane provision which the Government makes for its disabled soldiers. The nation needs every man who is able to do battle for its life in front of the enemy. But unless our observation is very much at fault, it would seem that the military hospitals are so managed as to prevent a majority of the soldiers who once enter them from ever being restored to their regiments in the field. We know, of course, that numbers are returned to duty from time to time; but it is in spite of the loose habits they are allowed to contract and the excesses into which they are allowed to run during their connection with the hospitals. Crowds of them are daily permitted to go to the city on passes, at all hours, and many of them return in a beastly state of intoxication. On a certain street in the Twenty-fourth Ward, along which the men pass from and to the hospital, they are continuously moving at all hours of the day and night; and it is notorious in that neighborhood that the language they use is so lewd and blasphemous as to shock the ears of all decent residents upon the line of the thoroughfare. In short, the conduct of many of the convalescents who are suffered to leave the hospitals and go at large is a serious nuisance, of which there is very general complaint; and unless those having charge of the hospitals and their inmates institute and enforce a better system of discipline, the whole matter will probably be reported to the War Department by those citizens who are now so grievously annoyed.

Farragut's Confidence in his Ability to Pass the Forts at the Entrance of Mobile Bay.—On the eve of the passage o the Mobile forts, it was suggested to Admiral Farragut by the officer whose duty it was to look to such matters, that whisky might be very beneficial in case the men became exhausted from long-continued fighting in the coming conflict. The Admiral said that he had no objection to its being used if there was any on board, but that he had never found it necessary in any of his actions, and that he intended to give the men a cup of hot coffee at daylight, and to "DINE TO BREAKFAST" *inside the bay at* 8 o'clock, the usual hour. By 8 o'clock the passage of the forts was an accomplished fact. Farragut fights without any excitant except patriotism. It is to strengthen the hands of such noble heroes as our chief Admiral that Mr. Lincoln now calls for men. To serve under such leaders as a volunteer should be the goal of every true American's career. So enlist at once and save the city from a draft.

No Postponement.—We learn that orders from the War Department direct that all provost marshals have everything in readiness to begin the draft immediately after the expiration of the fifty days' notice already given by the President, and direct that enrolment lists be closed and forwarded to the Provost Marshal-General's Department on the 1st of September, with corrections to that date, so that proper quotas may be assigned. It is evident that the Government needs and must have more men immediately. This is good news for men of patriotism and moral courage, for it indicates a settled determination to crush the Rebellion at once.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

It seems a little hard, we admit, that under a political system in which the doctrine of representation is fundamental, anybody should be subject to laws which they have no direct voice in making. This is particularly oppressive, too, when the laws undertake to appropriate one's personal and real estate for the support of the Government. Miss Harriet Hunt, some years ago, told the Legislature and other authorities of Massachusetts that she had been protesting against "compelling women to submit to taxation without representation," and that she meant to keep on protesting until the question is brought before the courts and settled by solemn adjudication. Harriet we take it for granted, is one of the "hard-minded" specimens of her sex, who imagines that she has certain "inherent and unalienable rights" which are denied by the laws or the usage of society, and which it is the religious duty of her wronged and oppressed sisterhood to assert and insist upon until they are recognized and conceded. Miss Harriet thinks that it is not quite enough to be told that she ought to pay for the benefits and blessings she enjoys through the civil institutions and agencies which are maintained for the protection of each and the general social advantage of all. She fancies that to be governed, though never so well, is an imperfect or questionable felicity, without the privilege to say who shall govern and how he shall govern. And in vindication of this idea she appeals, with great apparent earnestness and faith, to the fact that our Revolution sprang out of the principle that acts of Parliament do not rightfully bind those who have no hand in their enactment. It must be confessed that both precept and precedent in this matter are, seemingly, on Harriet's side; that the theory of our republicanism, in proclaiming that no one should be taxed who is not represented in the taxing body, is not fully and faithfully carried out in our own practice; and that if the women of the land, young and old, married and unmarried, were to continue thoroughly and resolutely in pressing this instance of political inconsistency before the jury of public feeling and conscience, we might find that; in the maxim upon which we protested against British jurisdiction, and resisted its exercise over us, we had but "taught bloody "instructions, which return to plague the "inventors."

But is it true that the women are not represented in our Government? If they are not, indeed, admitted to the polls, and have no direct suffrage in the election of those who make and administer the laws, can it be said that they do not actually and effectually participate in the legislation and administrative policy and action of the State? A renowned ruler of ancient Greece once said that his child governed the people over whom he presided, because his son governed his mother, and she governed him.

In the same way we believe that the women of America exert a greater control in our politics than they or the men are aware of. And if every mother, wife, sister, or sweetheart can influence the voters, may they not be said to vote in effect, though they do not personally put in the ballots? This sort of reasoning may not satisfy such doughty champions of abstract political rights as Miss Hunt, who would not be cheated out of her natural sovereignty by having the shadow of a franchise substituted for the substance; but we would like to know what our women would gain by being allowed to do directly what they can make a man do for them? Is it not more comfortable to sit at home on election day, remote from the dense crowd, the coarse profanity, the ruffian violence, and drunken contention, of a polling booth, and have a vote cast by proxy, than to cast it directly, subject to all the brutalities and perils of an American election ground? Women govern us now, if we did but know it, to a very great extent; and if they do not govern us more than they do already, it is their own fault.

We would advise all the Miss Harriet Hunts who are ambitious of having their names on the assessor's list, and being allowed to vote, to get married as speedily as possible, and then to use what arts and witchcraft they may in controlling the political opinions and actions of their husbands. They can do much in this way if they set about it earnestly; and we fancy it would, for the ladies, be a great deal more agreeable mode of exercising the right of suffrage, than being obliged to fight one's way to the pools through a mass of drunken rowdies and excited political viragos.

What Would Have Given Us Atlanta?—General Neddy McCook writes to his mother in Ohio, "that General Stone-"man could have taken Andersonville, Mil-"ledgeville, and Macon, Georgia, if he had "been reinforced by another brigade of "cavalry. This would have relieved fifteen "thousand Union prisoners, and would have "so isolated Atlanta as to have rendered it "untenable." Here we see what a few men might have done for their country, and have it in our power to put two brigades in the field from this city alone before the 5th of September, if we work assiduously. The only wheel we should not put a shoulder to is the drafting wheel.

Another Brave Soldier Gone.—Colonel George H. Crosman, Quartermaster, of this city, has just received information of the death of his son, 1st Lieutenant Frederick E. Crosman, 17th U. S. Infantry, attached to General Warren's Corps. He was killed in the engagement on the Weldon Railroad on the 19th instant, by a bullet through the head. He was twice hit the day previous, nothing but his watch saved his life, as it was found to have been indented by a bullet. He was a brave soldier and a good officer.

Singular Coincidence.—On the 5th of August, 1864, Admiral Farragut ran by the forts in Mobile bay and *gained* Fort Gaines with the greatest naval victory of modern history. On the 5th of September it is said that the city of Philadelphia will successfully run the gauntlet of the draft, and her *forte* will be gains of honor and glory indeed. She will share them with Farragut, Grant, Sherman, and all of our brave leaders.

THE SEASON AT CAPE ISLAND.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Cape Island, N. J., August 19, 1864.

Sir:—The season at this favorite watering-place opened late this year, caused in some degree by the raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, but a goodly number of visitors have since been here. Probably there were more here on Sunday last than at any other period during the summer. The intense heat of the preceding fortnight drove all out of Philadelphia who could get away, and though this summer at Cape May has been the warmest known there for twelve years, yet what is called warm weather at Cape May would be considered very comfortable in Philadelphia. I have known winter clothing worn at Cape May on days when the thermometer was over ninety degrees in Philadelphia.

The bathing ground has been duly honored this year. It is certainly a very animated and picturesque spectacle to see so many hundreds in the surf at once enjoying themselves. One thing is noticeable this year which has not been so common on previous seasons, namely, the large number of female swimmers. Many of the young girls excel in this useful and healthful exercise. Our swimming sports have not been without good effect in this direction.

Last night we had the pleasure of listening to Colonel Jaques, of Illinois, who made two excellent speeches from the piazza of the United States Hotel. Among the auditors were a party of volunteers from Delaware, who have recently re-enlisted. They favored the visitors at the stand with a number of patriotic songs in the course of the evening. They came on an excursion party and returned this morning, leaving a good name behind them for the propriety of their conduct. Yours, etc., X. Y.

Napoleon I on the Censorship of the Press.

The following characteristic letter occurs in the last volume of the "Napoleon Correspondence:"—

"M. Fouché—I read in the *Journal de l'Empire* of the 9th instant that at the end of a comedy, by Collin d'Harleville, this note occurs:—

"Seen and permitted the printing and sale, pursuant to the decision of his Excellency, the Minister of General Police, Senator. Dated, 9th of this month.

Bye-der of his Excellency. P. LAGARDE,
Chief of the Division of the Liberty of the Press.

"I am astonished at these new forms, which the law only could authorize. If it were proper to establish a censorship, it could not be established without my permission. When my will is that the censorship shall not exist, I have a right to be surprised at seeing in my empire forms which may be good at Vienna and Berlin. If these be the result of an old usage, send me a report on it. I have a long time calculated the means of re-establishing the social edifice, and now I am obliged to watch over the maintenance of public liberty. I do not mean that the French should become serfs. In France all that is not prohibited is permitted; and nothing can be prohibited except by the laws and the tribunals, or by measures of high police, where public morals and public order are concerned. I repeat, I will not have a censorship; because every bookseller answers for the work he puts into circulation; because I have no wish to be responsible for the nonsense that may be printed; and because I will not allow a mere clerk to tyrannize over mind and mutilate genius.

"Napoleon."

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Buckner in Command at Alexandria—Taylor has Charge of Polk's Corps at Atlanta—Rebel Conscription—Cotton Sales, &c., &c.

Cairo, August 22.—The steamer *Ida Handy*, from New Orleans on the 16th, arrived at this port this morning. She brought 200 bales of cotton to Memphis.

A large force of Rebel cavalry are reported to be concentrating at Jackson, Miss.

The New Orleans *Delta* has Alexandria advices of the 7th. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner commands Dick Taylor's troops. Taylor is at Atlanta, in command of Polk's old Corps. The Rebels were seizing the property of everybody suspected of being favorable to the Union.

A number of wealthy planters were living on rations, in consequence of their houses having been destroyed.

The Rebels are conscripting with great severity, and both conscripts and refugees swear that they will capture and hold Dick Taylor's children as hostages for the security of their families.

The *Delta* says the army-worm is devastating whole plantations of cotton. Sales of 201 bales are reported, holders asking higher prices. The receipts amount to 650 bales. The stock of provisions and merchandise is limited, and there is no disposition to operate.

From General A. J. Smith's Army.

We have information direct from General Smith's Army, which completely refutes the story of a fight between him and Forrest's troops, and that he was compelled to retire in the direction of Memphis. The letter is dated at Oxford, on the 12th, and says that the only engagement that had taken place was between a portion of his cavalry and part of Forrest's troops. The enemy was driven through Oxford, and pursued fifteen miles further—during which flight a number of Rebels were killed and three caissons captured. Forrest's troops were scattered through the country and hard to find. General Smith's destination was unknown to any one except himself, and it would be improper to state the number of men with him.

—The Court of Inquiry recently convened to inquire into the causes of the unsuccessful attempt to reduce Petersburg on the 30th July, has temporarily suspended its sessions, General Hancock, the President, and General Miles, a member of the Court, being engaged in important operations upon the north side of the James. The only testimony yet taken is that of Generals Meade and Burnside.

Married.

HEWS—BREFFIT.—On the 20th instant, by Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Mr. RICHARD H. HEWS and Miss MARY BREFFIT, both of this city.

LEWIS—ROBERSON.—In May, by the Rev. Samuel Day, of the Ryerdell Church, Catharine street, above Eleventh, JOHN LEWIS to ISABEL ROBERSON.

THOMPSON—SCOTT.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JOHN HENRY THOMPSON to Miss MARTHA ANN SCOTT.

ALLEBACH—ALLEN.—The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of ALFRED C. ALLEBACH, son of the late Thomas H. and Harriet R. Allen-son, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Bleaham, in Haddonfield, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Died.

BECK.—On the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. LEWIS BECK, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Friendship Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 209 S. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellow's Cemetery.

FARQUHAR.—August 22d, 1864, ESTHER VIRGINIA, infant daughter of George W. and Camilla F. Farquhar, aged two months and seven days.

FERNSLER.—On the 21st instant, at Jenkintown, Dr. JOHN M. FERNSLER of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. L. Benson, No. 204 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FOX.—On Saturday evening, the 20th instant, at Saratoga Springs, ELIZA, daughter of the late Francis du Pont, and widow of Samuel M. Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Eighth street, New York, on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

HEAZLITT.—Killed, July 20th, 1864, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Sergeant JAMES R. HEAZLITT, Reserve 2d Kentucky Volunteers, aged 23 years, son of the late James Heazlitt, of this city.

HOE.—On the 20th instant, CATHARINE HOE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her niece, Hester Hoe, Stone House lane, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

MILNE.—On Saturday, the 20th of August, FRANK, infant son of Francis F. and the late Maria Dodson Milne.

MYERS.—On the evening of the 21st inst., JOSEPH HAROLD, son of V. Harold and Rebecca M. Myers, in the 5th year of his age.

SAVILLE.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. ANN M. SAVILLE, wife of John B. Saville, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Theodore W. Smith, No. 624 Wharton street, on Thursday morning, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite, perfectly pure Soap is always made of the same materials, and is in daily use by at least one hundred thousand families in Pennsylvania alone. More cleaner, with two thirds less labor, can be washed with it than any other soap made in the United States.

The great popularity of our Detersive Soap has induced several brainless soap-makers, that never knew how to make good soap, to make imitations of our Detersive Soap, which they put upon the market, with great inducements to unprincipled dealers to sell their spurious article on the just reputation acquired by the makers of the only genuine Detersive.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

PHILADELPHIA.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CASSEL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the safe at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *remarkable* talent in drilling drilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*—Each party shall put into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1,200, in two hours, without powder, and with no more damage than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As a further inducement to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON
M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

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VICTORY! VICTORY!

FOR

EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES:

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—In this town we had taken our safe from the ruins, where it had laid for a period of three days, and opened it, we found our books and papers in an excellent condition.

We would recommend your Safes to all persons who wish a good article. Yours truly,

MILLER, HAMILTON & CO.

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—I with pleasure inform you that on opening my safe, purchased from you some time since, on Saturday evening last, just two weeks after the burning of our town by the Rebels, I found my books and papers in much better condition than I expected; on opening the books and papers found them perfect. My safe was exposed to great heat, on account of the quantity of oils and other combustible matter I had in my cellar. I will put on some of the paper that was in my safe during the fire, that you may see how well it was preserved. I will soon want my safe repaired, or a new one in exchange.

Very respectfully yours, L. B. EYSTER.

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed my store and the greater portion of this town, when was done by the Rebels, on the 30th of July last, I had one of your Fire-proof Safes, purchased from you some time since, which contained my books, papers, &c. After undergoing the violence of the flames, and falling some ten feet, and remaining in the heated ruins for a period of seventeen days, it was recovered from the burning mass and opened. I have the gratification to inform you that its contents was preserved in an excellent condition, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained the good qualities attributed to them, I feel it an agreeable duty to render evidence of the fact.

Respectfully yours, J. L. DECHERT.

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—This is to inform you that the Safe we purchased from you some time ago was subjected to the fire when consumed our office during the Rebel invasion on the 30th of July last. We are happy to say that the safe stood the fire ordeal well, and we recovered our papers from it uninjured.

Very respectfully, KENNEDY & NILL.

More Safes of the same good quality for sale at

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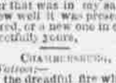

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Will find our California Wines, Will find our California Wines, Will find our California Wines, peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask Dr. McClelland, Ask Gebhard, Ask Jackson, (of the Pennsylvania University), Ask Hering, Ask Reeves, Ask Grover, Ask Hartshorne, Ask Schmoele, Ask Williams, Ask Hartley, Ask Neidhard, Ask Wilson, Ask Tindal, Ask Vinal, Ask Fondey, Ask Noble, Ask Knorr, Ask Mayland, Ask Turner, and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

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TEN VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEdiately for three years.
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Two Months to have the choice of service.
$300 to $400
Per Substitute wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
W. D. HAYES,
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Above Mr. Dyott store.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
Apply at QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT,
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Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price, when presented in quantities of eight (8) or over. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
By order of Colonel GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
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Chief Quartermaster's Office,
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Washington, D. C., August 18, 1864.
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To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such position, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.
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Who will receive the highest rates of Government rations, and medical attendance.
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For further information, apply to
WM. H. KEICHLINE,
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FOR SALE.—THAT SPLENDID FARM and Country Seat, late the estate of Dr. W. Young, in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, containing 108 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, together with the large Mansion House, Hot Houses, Graperies, Farm House, Barn and other outbuildings. The lawns are extensive and beautifully laid out, with choice Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Statuary, Fountains, &c., &c. Spring water is introduced into all the adjacent buildings. The improvements are upon the most extensive scale, with all the modern conveniences. The situation is a delightful one. The purchaser, if so desired, could sell a large portion of the land for building purposes. For further information apply to
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FOR CAPE MAY.

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"MANHATTAN,"

CAPTAIN E. A. RYT

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH—EAGERNESS OF THE REBELS FOR AN EXCHANGE.

From the Times.

The anxiety of the Rebels for an exchange of prisoners at this time takes a singularly contradictory way of manifesting itself. At Charleston there is a threatened recurrence to the barbarism of putting a large number of Union prisoners under fire. Six hundred of our officers are now retained in Charleston jail for the purpose of being thus exposed, provided the Rebel terms of exchange are not acceded to.

Jones, the Rebel General in command at Charleston, has, meanwhile, been notified by General Foster, commanding the Union forces before the city, that he will place six hundred Rebel officers in an exposed position on Morris Island the moment the threat of putting the Unionists under fire is carried out. We should hope that whatever may be the temporary loss we suffer in the exchange, this business will be arrested before it goes further. General Foster, it is understood, has sent to Washington for instructions; let us hope that these instructions will embrace other considerations beside those of strict military expediency.

That, of course, would be not only the prime, but the only consideration, were we reduced to the necessity of fighting the Rebels man for man. But with the vast preponderance of the national force in numbers, we can afford to have regard in our exchange, as well to the long endurance of our poor, suffering, half-famished soldiers now prisoners at the South, as to the mere etiquette on which a strictly equitable mutual release should take place. The patient endurance, the noble resignation, the unconquerable fidelity of the Union prisoners at the South demand sacrifices by the War Department; but they are sacrifices which we feel assured our people would make good by extra efforts at volunteer recruiting rather than have a general exchange delayed.

It must be remembered—when we begin to count heads with the Rebels in this business—that, in any event, they will have the advantage, whether the exchange embraces one-half or the whole of the prisoners now held on each side. It is only too likely to prove true, we fear, that the vast proportion of the 40,000 of our men now said to be at Andersonville, were they released to-morrow, would return unfit for military service. On the Rebel side the very reverse of this will be found true. The *quondam* herd of starving ragamuffins from the armies of Lee and Johnston now in Northern ports will come out like stalled oxen—in better condition, most of them, probably than they ever were in before, either in private or military life.

No matter how we exchange, we cannot get back our fighting material, man for man. Our liberal treatment of Davis' conscripts, our humaner than doctrines and practices, our determination here at the North to avoid the expedients of a savage warfare—all these tell against us now, and must tell against us all through—in counting heads in a general exchange of prisoners. We have not lived in close enough contiguity with a barbarous and brutalizing system of dealing with human beings. We have not been familiar enough in peaceable years with the calaboose, the whipping-post, the slave auction-block, the trained and trusty bloodhound, to be able to make anything like a profitable use of prisoners of war. And all these feeble attempts at imitating this portion of the Southern military system—such as placing captive men under fire—will prove but sorry expedients in the end. We shall all be ferocious enough, no doubt, for an hour or two, possibly for one full day, and then? Why, the end of it will be that our officers will give up the business in disgust, and we shall commend them for doing so.

In view of this condition of things, then, we can conceive of nothing more proper for the War Department to do in the premises than find a way at once to make a general, sweeping exchange of prisoners. The Richmond papers of Thursday announce that the Rebel War Department has issued orders to recognize our negro soldiers who may be taken as prisoners as entitled to the same treatment as other prisoners of war. There may be some limit to the application of the order where the negroes have been taken from Rebel plantations. But we take it that the concession practically covers the whole case as to the rights of the black troops. And if so, there is another vast stumbling-block removed out of the way of a general exchange. Let us hope that it may be found practicable to make such an exchange without serious injury to the national cause.

PROVING TOO MUCH.

From the Tribune.

The secession writers in the New York organs of Jeff. Davis sometimes forget, in their zeal to serve their master, the dangers besetting the method of argument, which proves one point so conclusively that it completely upsets a general theory. A letter-writer in the *World*, who generally foreshadows Lee's wishes, and always aims to aid his plans, is guilty of a little lapse of memory of this sort in yesterday's issue of that journal, which shows that the adage, "easy as lying," not to be so true as its opposite, that "liars should have good memories." He would hardly venture to deny, if asked, that in this summer's campaign Lee has met with some considerable losses, and that his army is a good deal reduced in numbers; yet in the face of that fact, he has the temerity to announce that General Lee now has under his command in Virginia an army of 100,000 men, which he is scattering about with a most lavish hand, North and South, deeming 50,000 quite sufficient to hold Grant in check before Richmond. If Lee has any such army now, it is certainly a very small estimate to put it at 150,000 at the battle of the Wilderness; and if he began the campaign with so magnificent a force as that, what becomes of the *World's* constant assurance that the campaign of Grant has been a failure? If he has compelled Lee with so large an army to fall back, beaten and beaten again, day after day, and week after week, from the Rapidan to Richmond, and to take refuge, at length, behind his earth-works, then the campaign, according to this writer's own figures, has been most brilliantly successful, even though Richmond be not yet taken.

Nor is this all that he proves in proving too much against the constantly reiterated assertion of the *World* that Grant's overland march to Richmond was unwise and disastrous. Referring to the late movement of Hancock and Birney, north of the James, this letter-writer asserts that it has accomplished nothing but to prove the great strength of the Rebel works around Richmond; that those which these generals have attempted to carry are only outworks, ten miles from the city, and quite inferior in strength to those nearer the town, and on which the Rebels rely for its safety.

Now if this be so; if these intrenchments are, as this writer would have us believe, absolutely impregnable; if 70,000 are, as he asserts, quite sufficient for the defense of Richmond; and if, at the outset of the campaign, Lee had an army of 150,000 men on the Rapidan, what becomes again of the *World's* argument that General Grant should have adopted General McClellan's strategy, have approached Richmond by way of the Peninsula, and sat down before that city, if he could, without risking a battle? That undoubtedly would have suited Lee, as a part of his army could have awaited Grant behind those formidable intrenchments, while he would have been left free to go where he pleased with the remainder.

But it was precisely this which Grant meant he should not do. When he sat down before the defenses of Richmond, he meant that Lee should be squatted behind them, and to make sure of it he attacked the Rebel General in front, and drove him before him. When the *World* and its correspondent endeavor to prove the strength of these defenses, and the formidable numbers of the Rebel army, they offer the strongest possible justification of the course pursued by Grant, in keeping that army always before him as he approached a city so strongly defended.

Had McClellan done the same, the Army of the Potomac under him would never have buried so many of its brave soldiers in the Chickahominy swamps; the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the second Bull Run, would never have been fought; Richmond would have been ours—that is, supposing McClellan ever wanted to take it—two years ago; the Rebellion would now be talked of as the late war so speedily and happily ended, and the country would have been saved a thousand millions of debt, and two hundred thousand lives of its best and bravest.

No doubt the defenses of Richmond are formidable, but Grant may yet carry them; no doubt Lee has an army of considerable strength, though not so large as the *World's* correspondent would make it. But though, in overestimating the strength of both he unwittingly proves that the objections made by such writers to Grant's plan of the campaign were made, not to Grant's method of approaching Richmond, but to approaching it at all, or to do anything that promised to suppress the Rebellion, he shows that this purpose still is to hold out a helping hand to Lee.

It would have suited him and his Northern sympathizers exactly could Grant have been persuaded to leave a Rebel army intact and at liberty to follow an open road to the North, while he went up the James, or waded through the Chickahominy swamps, to a leisurely investment of the intrenchments of Richmond, which the Rebels have been allowed two years to complete. But as he chose another path, driving Lee before him and holding him in his iron grip, it is now very much to be desired that he should be inured from carrying out the plan which has thus far been successful. Therefore it is impossible to carry the works before the Rebel capital, which it needs only twenty thousand men to defend successfully; therefore, Lee still has an army of 100,000; therefore, he is reinforcing Hood, and is about to add 20,000 more to Early's army of already 20,000; therefore, Washington and the North are again to be threatened under Lee himself; and, therefore, "General Grant's army cannot be drawn from the Peninsula and brought up for the defense of Washington a moment too soon." This zeal in a desperate cause overleaps itself. This very anxiety to produce a popular panic, by a wild overestimate of Lee's strength, and a startling proclamation of his purpose, shows that Grant is precisely where he ought to be and where he is most feared, and that Rebel safety can only be secured by compelling him to let go his grasp upon the Rebel stronghold.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Flag of Truce—Supplementary Exchange of Prisoners—Colonel Hoyt, Surgeon Robinson and Others Released.

On Tuesday last Major Anderson had charge of a flag-of-truce party which met a Rebel one, under command of Major Lay, at Port Royal Ferry. The principal object of the interview was the reception of the balance of prisoners due us under the terms of the recent exchange of generals and field officers off Charleston.

The meeting resulted in the delivery over into our hands of Colonel H. M. Hoyt, of the 52d Pennsylvania; Surgeon Robinson, of the 104th Pennsylvania; Assistant Surgeon Terrell, of the 12th Connecticut; Captain Robbins, of a Kentucky regiment; Lieutenant P. O. Rogers, of the 39th Illinois; and eight enlisted men.

The surgeons were simply released as non-combatants, or without exchange, Gen. Jones having concluded to consent to such an arrangement, which he at first disapproved.

Colonel Hoyt has since been a portion of the time at Macon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Conyngham is now at Charleston, and will probably soon be exchanged.

The casualties in the 52d, in the attack on Fort Johnson, numbered only twenty-one.—*Palmetto Herald, 18th instant.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most energetic exertion, and the Committee make an appeal to the patriotic and public-spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely the Ward procuring them.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

They will be ready and prepared to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date and such credits as the city may be entitled to by reason of volunteering in the naval service of the city, and who have not been credited to any place, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have its proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 1424 FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES R. ORNE
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 511 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING,
No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER,
HALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
S. B. BROWNE,
No. 1138 FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER,
No. 948 S. SIXTH Street.

au22-6

☞ TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION AND THE ADMINISTRATION—

The loyal citizens of the various wards of the city of Philadelphia assembled at such places in said wards designated by the officers of the National Union Ward Associations, on Tuesday Evening, August 16, 1864, at 8 o'clock, pursuant to the rules governing the National Union party, for such cases made and provided, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors for each election division of said wards; to conduct the primary election on Tuesday evening, August 23, between the hours of six and eight o'clock. Also, to place in nomination candidates for delegates to a City Convention to nominate candidates for city and county officers; also, delegates to Congressional Convention; also, nominations of candidates for delegates to a Senatorial Convention in the Third Senatorial district, and delegates to the various Representative and Ward Conventions to nominate candidates for members of the State Legislature, City Councils, and Ward offices. The meetings, elections, and conventions herein mentioned shall be held in conformity with the rules governing the National Union party.

By order of the National Union City Committee of Superintendence.

JAMES FREEBORN, President.
JOHN J. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
HENRY R. GARDINER, }

au22-2t

☞ VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COMmission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

The Commissioners appointed to pay the extra Bounty to re-enlisted Veterans will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at that hour only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD,
GEORGE W. SIMONS.

au20-6t

☞ PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—At the request of a Constitutional number of members, a Special Meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER. Election of Officers, &c.

U. C. WILSON, Chairman.
WM. H. FISHER, Jr., Secretary. au20-3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 12, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 9th instant, the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials required in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees to order its production at the important trust committed to their charge to a less extent than the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas 50 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a hardship to many consumers, and they greatly regret that they consider that constancy in but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 16 per cent. on one article upon which we pay, it is presumed, he will not complain, but must be apparent, particularly when the Operations of the past year are known to have resulted on a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our economical management, and the increased cost and charges at every month of the year, therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice that on and after the first day of September next the Gas will be charged to consumers at the rate of fifteen per cent. net, for Gas, a discount of 5 per cent. on prompt payment being allowed, as subject to the United States Tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART,
Chief Engineer.

au22-6

☞ AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee are in want of funds for the support of the institution. They will appreciate any donations of contributions to their treasury. Many sick and sore are the soldiers of the Union who are passed through our city. Very few of Philadelphia are aware that not a cent of the funds appropriated to feed are person or persons especially their own. Our refugees from the Rebellion, but all contributions of the Loyal and Sympathizers are urgently needed for the relief of the Soldiers of the Union Army.

WM. M. COOPER, President.
Attest—W. M. MAYER, Secretary.
No. 230 CATHARINE Street.

No. 1013 S. WATER Street.

au22-6t

☞ NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscriptions to its capital, at their Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Certificates can be had of them on hand.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 411 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
Divided into 20,000 shares of $50 each.

The properties purchased by this Company are five in number, selected with care by competent persons—two hundred acres, embracing three several tracts, and are in fee thanks; to secure on a lease for twenty years, and sixteen acres on a perpetual lease, on which we have a well bored to the depth of one hundred and ninety feet, with a good show of oil, the work being vigorously prosecuted—all of these properties lying in Wood county, West Virginia, convenient and with good roads leading to the Ohio river. This region is pronounced by the oil men of Venango county as being the very heart of the oil lands of the West for oil. They are buying all the territory in that region they can get. The prospects of this company are most flattering. Those coming in as original subscribers will have all the advantages of a new company, intelligently managed by persons understanding the business.

Call at the Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street, for circulars of explanation.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

au22-6t

☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 10, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, Nos. 108 and 110 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 25th instant, clear of State tax.

L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

au19-6t

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call for Prospectus.

Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

au15-12t

☞ TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILAdelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES E. IDE,
Master of Transportation.

au11-12t

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Keely Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 20th inst., free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th, at 3 P.M., and opened on the 20th.

GOULD F. GRAFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

au18-6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENger Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1864.

The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company is due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 119 WALNUT Street, on September 1, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. STEMBLE,
Treasurer.

au18-10t

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The separation effected by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—I CAN, Von Moschzisker, Austri, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Builder,
Residence, No. 1412 S. Seventh street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an effective discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants,
No. 251 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined.

au6-4t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A.M., 2 to 7 P.M. No. 511 PINE Street. my7-3m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS.

au20-2m

PRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISKS!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and Fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
50 pieces Plaited, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

6t-ly WM. T. HOPKINS.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.

1m6-tf

PAINTING! PAINTING!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalcomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au16 tf

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
E. M. PELTWELL, Superintendent.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to

GEORGE CRAIG & HOOPER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
No. 402 WALNUT Street.

au17-1m*

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. BESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance.

jy7-6m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 1736 RACE Street. Branch, No. 20 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au7 3m

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription of each one to original stockholders for 10,000 shares, payable $2 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company, consists one hundred and thirty-six acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a consider miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed on the door of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rocks, is in a southwesterly direction; consequently the belts of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say at Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, they would be nearly the same distance apart, *the direction of the identical same range* between the ranges of hills, from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract, a sufficient depth of perhaps even hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now possessing a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth or bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be accepted out of these, and no doubt seems to exist that fact it is but a very little more boring will when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of Oil of the tested well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in the order, a small house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $37,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 350 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored recently on the tract adjoining that of above 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $2 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAREN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 105 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:

CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2222½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 19 Broad street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE,

have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 245 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have on hand

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city, all of lowest prices, consistent with the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number.

au13-1m No. 245 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet,—Manufacturers' Damaged), 5-4 wide, $1·25; $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (printed), ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets $1·20 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·25; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Strickland's), No. 917 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-6m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1809.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars,
Clarets, Sauternes, Ports, Sherries,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Champagnes, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskies,
Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
au26 1y JOSHUA B. COUSTY.

ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 12 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au15-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

au6 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Fifty Sewing Machine,
Ten Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
Two Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All correlated from their principal offices.

Also, all Kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the low rates of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jy14-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN OIL Wax of Andines is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 75 cents. Manufactured only by

HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16 1m No. 40 S. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

10-10 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,
5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,

BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.

DREXEL & CO.

au20-12t

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.
Philadelphia, August 20, 1864.

Certificates of the 10-40 United States Bonds, maturing the 1st of September, and those of the 6-20 United States bonds maturing the 1st of November, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,
au22-6t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 39 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy27-tf No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

HEWES & RAHM, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. au20-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh13

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-tf PRESIDENT.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.

This well-known House is now open for the reception of Boarders.

Bathing never less than better. au6-1m

J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c. &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy2-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per week.

au6 tf GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. jy2-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

au16 28t ABNER GARRETSON, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

GOL

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

CONSOLATION.

For The Evening Telegraph.

BY RICHARD COE.

They are not dead who lie
With folded hands and pallid lips apart;
Then wherefore stand we weeping by,
With chilled and pulseless heart?

Death is another life,
Afar removed from care, and toil, and sin;
Which, when the soul with grace is rife,
E'en may enter in.

Had we but faith to see,
Our eyes would glisten with a keen delight,
To find our loved one company
With angels pure and bright.

Oh, ye of little faith!
Lift up your weeping eyes to God's own throne,
And pray, if this be dying, Death
May claim ye for his own.

To walk with downcast eyes,
Nor ever look beyond this vale of woe;
When in the dust the body lies,
Where shall the spirit go?

Then let us stay the tears
That course adown our faded cheeks the while,
And gather strength for future years,
So God may on us smile!

Ere long our Father's voice
Will call us to Himself in heaven above;
And we shall then in Him rejoice,
With those we so much love.

And each with golden lyre,
Shall praise the Lamb that sits upon the throne,
While Faith and Hope shall then expire,
And Love endure alone.

And bowing at His feet,
Who oped for us the new and living way,
The harmony divinely sweet
Shall be prolonged for aye!

JOTTINGS FROM PUNCH.

MOTTO FOR BIRMINGHAM.—"Honor Bright!"

AN APPEAL TO BETTING MEN.—What's the odds on any horse so long as you are happy?

DRAWN GAME.—Portrait of a Brace of Partridges.

A VALUABLE LITTLE MORAL.—Let everybody regard as an enemy the man who is nobody's enemy but his own.

A QUESTION FOR A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—What do you know of Henry VIII., and who told you?

MEDICAL QUERY.—When a person declares that his "brain is on fire," is it etiquette to blow it out?

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—The interesting infant daughter of an unlicensed spirit seller, in the neighborhood of the Seven Dials, is to be christened *Gloucester*.

CONTAGION ON THE RAIL.—To the other perils attendant on railway traveling is now added that of smallpox. We all of us occasionally run to catch the train; now, if we catch that, some of us will probably catch something more.

ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Cook, R. A., on being asked if he would ever send another nautical piece to the Exhibition, declared that he would not, confirming the announcement of his determination with a violent blow on his paint-box. It may be said that this artist has struck his colors.

UGLY FOREVER.—All enamels, pigments, and other preparations of that sort, advertised as imparting bloom to the complexion, obstruct the pores of the skin and inflame the visage, producing permanent discoloration and disfigurement, with sallowness, tan, freckles, pimples, bubuckles, whelks, knobs, and flames of fire.

"LISTENERS NEVER," ETC.—"A circular back stairs joining the grand staircase is especially valuable in enabling you to find your partner in a crowded assembly; only you may drop on her suddenly, and hear her mention "that you have bored her into the next galop, but she will shew you another card when you come, and get out of it."

PIPE ALL HANDS!—Certainly the wants that one sees advertised grow daily more extraordinary. Here for instance is a specimen:—

WANTED—A good second-hand Biscuit Baker. Apply, &c.

Is it the biscuits or the baker that must be second-hand? In either case the quality appears a little strange to us. Who on earth can have a taste for buying biscuits second-hand, after some one else has munched them? Or, in the other case, pray what on earth is meant by a "second-hand" baker? Footmen advertise themselves sometimes as being "single-handed," so possibly the advertiser put in "second-hand" to make it clear he wished the baker to possess a second-hand, which in any time of knead would certainly be useful to him.

But, talking about hands, here are some still more curious manual requirements:—

WANTED—An Experienced Skeleton and Dead-Skin Hand; also Machine Hands; also a good Giver-on.—Apply, &c.

Machine hands very possibly are the hands used by the Spirit-rappers to be shown at their *seances*. But what a demi-skirt hand can be we are puzzled to conceive; and still less can we imagine an experienced skeleton. Indeed the latter really is too horrible to think of, and we therefore beg to be excused from taking further thought about it.

TEXTS TRANSPOSED.

MY DEAR PARENTS.—At the request of my preceptor, I furnish you with a few specimens of my caligraphy, consisting of moral sentiments and maxims of my own selection:—

Procrastination is the soul of business.
Punctuality is the thief of time.
Familiarity doth breed respect.
Virtue is often its own punishment.
Vice is its own reward.
Diligence insures fatigue.
Application is painful.
Industry commands attention.
Perseverance will fail.
Caution comes to grief.

In the pleasing hope that the foregoing evidences of my improved handwriting, and of my moral and intellectual progress, may merit and be rewarded with your kind approbation, I remain, my dear parents, your affectionate child,

Mentor House Academy. JEM.

HOWLING GAROTTERS.—As if a flogged ruffian were not tolerably competent to howl for himself, the *Morning Star* helps him with an additional bellow. A couple of garotting scoundrels came under the cat at Durham the other day, and because the lash was administered in an efficacious way, our contemporary raises a much outcry at the, and not the cowardly brutes in question, had "caught it." What sentimental nonsense next? Mr. Punch abhors and detests the lash as a punishment for the soldier, but there is a peculiar and special case in which such an infliction is exactly the thing to be desired. The villains who, for the sake of plunder, make a dastardly attack in the dark, and fell and stun an honest man, upon whose life and energy depends the well-being of a family, deserve any amount of punishment; but the best, both as chastisement and as example, is that which they most dread, and there is nothing so dreaded by them as physical pain.

It seems that these Durham rascals, though soundly flogged, were castigated with far more tenderness than is bestowed on the soldier. Pads to protect their upper and lower regions were provided. But the lash was admirably well laid on, and they howled and shrieked tremendously; and when something was said about it in the House, Sir George Grey replied that all had been done in conformity with law, but that really "flogging must be a disagreeable operation." The House laughed and applauded, and the nation, which reserves its sympathy for deserving objects (witness the Wimbledon abstinence from amusement, and from firing, for the sake of one unfortunate man), will say, "Serve the scoundrels right, and let the same dose be administered whenever such dastardly ruffians can be got under the swing of the not quite harmless, but decidedly necessary cat."

THE BATTLE AT DEEP RUN.

The following from General Butler's Corps has just been received:—

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 19, 10 P. M.—The Rebel attack upon and repulse by Birney at Deep Run, just at night yesterday, proves to be an affair of larger proportions than was supposed at the time. The firing was very close and heavy for nearly an hour; but it so often happens that there is a great deal of noise and little harm at night when opposing lines are near together, that even the commanding general did not imagine the action was half so important as now appears.

But when daylight came and the returns of our own loss were footed up, and the Rebel dead in front of the works counted, the truth dashed out; it was seen that there had been no more desperate assault, no more determined and heroic resistance during the war. The blow fell upon Terry's Division, 10th Corps, and General William Birney's Colored Brigade. The following is Major-General Butler's despatch in regard to it:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, August 19, 1864.—Major-General Butler, Commanding Department:—The enemy attacked my lines in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of one colored regiment, 82 dead bodies of the enemy are already counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in columns a division strong, and would have carried any works not so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

FIFTH EDITION!

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

RETURN OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

One Gun and Seventy Prisoners Captured.

THE MACON RAILROAD DESTROYED FOR TEN MILES.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Authentic information received here, shows that General Kilpatrick has returned from his raid on the line of the Macon Railroad without any serious loss, but he has had a fatiguing and hard time. He brought in one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. He effectually destroyed the road for two miles, and injured the track for ten miles in various places.

The official news from Atlanta is hopeful.

LATE NAVAL VICTORY

FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:—

"FLAGSHIP 'HARTFORD,' West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, August 8, 1864.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that Fort Powell was evacuated on the night of the 5th inst. The Rebels blew up much of the fort, but we took all of the guns and those of the best quality.

"We took some covered barges also from Fort Powell and Cedar Point, which do us good service as a workshop.

"The Fleet Engineer and Fleet Paymaster came in the *Stockdale* with iron, &c., for the repairs of our vessels.

"On the afternoon of the 6th the *Chickasaw* went down and shelled Fort Gaines, and on the morning of the 7th I received a communication from Colonel Anderson, commanding the fort, offering to surrender to the fleet, and asking for the best conditions.

"I immediately sent for General Granger, and in the evening had Colonel Anderson and Major Browne on board, and the agreement was signed by all parties.

"At 7 A. M., August 8, Fleet-Captain Drayton on the part of the navy, and Colonel Mayer on the part of the army, proceeded to the fort to carry out the stipulations of the agreement, and at 9:45 the fort surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the staff amid the cheers of the fleet.

"Enclosed herewith are copies of the letter of Colonel Anderson, and the reply of General Granger and myself, marked respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"D. G. FARRAGUT,
"Rear Admiral Comd'g W. G. B. Squadron."
"To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of Navy."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Clymer presented a memorial from the men of the 55th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, citizens of Berks county, stating that they had been enlisted under agreement to be discharged in December next, and are now told that they will be kept in service until August, 1865.

A message was received from Governor Curtin, in answer to a resolution of the Senate inquiring why certain officers of Pennsylvania Artillery were not commissioned. The Governor answered the query, and gave a lengthy explanation of the circumstances connected with the organization of the regiment.

Mr. Clymer moved to print the message in the Record.

Mr. Lowry moved to amend by referring the matter to a committee of three.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. Clymer and Lowry, the former asserting that it would be an insult to the Executive not to lay his message before the people, a privilege which was usually acceded to the poorest petitioner upon the mere request of a Senator. Mr. Lowry contended that an investigation would show whether Governor Curtin was censurable.

He also intimated that the Governor had exhibited a disposition more than once to bring the State in collision with the Secretary of War and the General Government.

Mr. Hopkins offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That Governor Curtin is entitled to the gratitude of the whole people for his noble efforts in behalf of the brave men mentioned in his message.

The resolution was agreed to—ayes, 22; noes, 3. Those voting in the negative being Messrs. Lowry, Farrell, and Heaney.

Mr. Hopkins moved to amend by requiring the committee to report by 10 o'clock A. M., tomorrow. Not agreed to—ayes, 11; noes, 10.

The message was then referred to a committee of three, as desired by Mr. Lowry, the vote being—ayes, 11; noes, 10.

HOUSE.—A new supplement to the militia law, as introduced by Mr. Watson, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The following sections were passed:—

First. Authorizing the Governor to appoint a pay master for the State militia.

Second. That officers of fifteen regiments shall be selected from volunteers who have been in the service.

Third. That nothing in militia laws shall be construed to repeal the charters of special military organizations in Philadelphia, or to affect the commissions of their officers.

Fourth. Proposing a fine of five dollars for not attending drill or joining some organized company.

Fifth. Imposing a fine of five hundred dollars on any District Attorney who refuses to prosecute delinquent Assessors.

Sixth. Imposing penalties, by court-martial, on militia men who refuse to appear.

Mr. Barger offered a new section, exempting from state limit all men who have been drafted or have furnished substitutes for the national service. Not agreed to.

Seventh. Assessors who neglect to perform their duty shall be fined five hundred dollars.

Eighth. Appointments of non-commissioned officers shall be made from organizations to which they are attached, and preference shall be given to men who have seen service.

Ninth. Requiring officers and soldiers of volunteer companies to uniform themselves under twenty-five dollars penalty.

Mr. Hopkins moved to strike out this section, because it was not right to require men to uniform themselves when acting for State defense.

The House refused to strike out the section.

Tenth. Relative to the discipline of companies, without commissioned officers.

Mr. Barger offered a new section, that the Governor have power to appoint one person versed in law to expound the Militia law. Lost.

Mr. Barger offered a new section, exempting from draft those who have furnished substitutes for the United States draft. Agreed to.

The bill then passed. Adjourned.

A Touching Tribute.

Galignani says:—"Many visitors to Pere La Chaise must have noticed an upretending funeral monument bearing the following inscription:—

"Mes chers amis, quand je mourrai;
Plantez un saule au cimitiere;
J'aime son feuillage eplore,
La paleur en est douce et chere,
Et son ombre sera legere
A la tombe ou je dormirai"

"These verses were written by Alfred de Musset, and in this tomb he reposes. A South American poet, Colonel Hilario Ascasubi, while at Paris, in November last, read the above appeal, and made a vow to bring from the Rio de la Plata a willow to place beside that which the poet had requested of his friends.

"This promise has just been fulfilled. On arriving at Buenos Ayres, Colonel Ascasubi sent to the banks of the Parana for a weeping willow, which was carefully tended at Buenos Ayres till the 12th of May last, when it left La Plata with the Colonel on board the *Saintonge*. It was afterwards transhipped to the steamer *Guyenne*, and treated as a venerated relic by the officers, crew, and passengers. After crossing the Atlantic, the willow was brought to Paris, and planted on Saturday last, beside the tomb of the author of 'Rolla' and 'Les Nuits.'"

FOURTH EDITION.

GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

Affairs about Petersburg.

WARREN'S POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

DESPERATE ASSAULTS OF THE REBELS.

They Lose 1800 Prisoners.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED AT CHARLESTOWN.

Heavy Cannonading Heard

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The *Star* says:—The mail steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt* reports that when she left City Point yesterday morning, General Warren was still warmly engaged with the enemy, who is trying to dislodge him from his position on the Weldon road. His position has now been so much strengthened as to be deemed well nigh impregnable.

Information was received at City Point on Sunday at 10 A. M., that the enemy had been shelling Warren's lines since 3 A. M., and had driven in his pickets. In the evening information was received that between 3 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the enemy made two distinct and desperate assaults, in which seemingly their whole force was thrown upon our line, but they were each time repulsed with loss.

Our lines were held successfully at all points, and we captured some 1800 prisoners. Three Rebel battle-flags were also taken during the day. The enemy also lost severely in killed and wounded. Warren intimates that the enemy left more dead in front of his works than we lost altogether in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the fight on the 19th.

Notwithstanding the continued skirmishing and fighting that has been going on since Warren made his descent upon the Weldon road, our men have extended the work of destruction upon the railroad, and it has been most effectually crippled.

In Friday's attack on Warren, the enemy in their desperate charge succeeded in temporarily flanking the brigade of regulars of General Ayres' Division, and captured some nine hundred men of the fourteen hundred comprising the brigade. The enemy also lost heavily in prisoners in Friday's fighting.

The Hagerstown correspondent of the *Star* writes, under date of August 21, that a detachment of the 3d Virginia Union cavalry entered Martinsburg yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, and drove out the Rebels.

At the latest accounts the place was still held by our cavalrymen.

There is considerable skirmishing going on between the two armies, and a general engagement may take place at any moment. Sheridan has his forces well in hand, and no fears need be entertained as to the result in case a fight occurs. When the plan of the campaign is developed it will be found that Sheridan is acting in intelligent co-operation with Grant. Averill holds the river fords, and is keeping a watchful eye on the movements of Rebel raiding parties. The excitement here has somewhat subsided.

In obedience to an order from Generals Averill and Couch, the telegraphic operator at this place has shut down on all despatches relative to military affairs. All newspaper correspondents must have their despatches approved by one of the above-named officers.

10 O'CLOCK P. M.—Heavy and continuous cannonading has been heard here all the afternoon, from the direction of Charlestown. No doubt a severe engagement took place here to-day.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Particulars of Sunday's Fight.

CAPTURE OF 400 PRISONERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21, Evening.—This morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on the 5th Corps, on the left of the Weldon Railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday; but to-day they met with a different reception.

Our line was formed about the same as it was on that day. The 1st Division was on the extreme left, connecting with the cavalry, which covered the railroad towards Ream's Station. The 2d Division was next. Cutler's (4th) Division across the railroad, and the 3d (Crawford's) Division on the right; Young, with the 9th Corps, which connected the right of the new line with the left of the old one, near the Jerusalem Plank road.

During Saturday, our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others in *echelon*.

Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works further down towards Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, neither party, however, doing the other any particular damage.

About 4 A. M., a small force of the enemy were seen moving as if to make an attack on the 5th Corps, but a few well-directed shells sent them out of sight rather faster than they advanced.

Shortly after, a strong column emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and, forming in line, charged on what they believed to be our left flank, but which proved to be the left of General Ayres' front line.

They advanced in fine style, and with the utmost confidence, evidently thinking the work before them was an easy one; but what was their surprise on discovering a second line behind, and extending to the left of the first, from which a row of bayonets glistened, with a battery on the left and another on the right, pouring a cross fire into their ranks, almost every discharge causing large vacancies in their lines.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed along the breastworks, but as soon as they discovered this a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering themselves.

The batteries sent several messengers after the retreating party, many of whom embraced mother earth instead of reaching their lines, and still remain where they fell; our guns covering the entire field, and preventing the bodies from being carried away.

The troops who made the attack consisted of Hoke's Division and Bushrod Johnson's Division of Hill's Corps, being principally South Carolinians and Mississippians. Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, and thirty-seven captains and lieutenants.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. B. Thomas, of the 12th Mississippi, is wounded in the arm; Colonel E. C. Council, 16th Mississippi, wounded in the leg, which was amputated; Captain T. W. Farnell, 12th Mississippi, was wounded in the thigh; Lieutenant Jacobs, 58th North Carolina, wounded in the arm and side badly; Lieutenant N. C. Stiners, 6th Georgia, leg amputated; Lieutenant N. L. Isbell, 7th South Carolina Battalion, wounded in the abdomen and elbow.

The number of men taken is about 375, besides about 25 wounded, who are in the hospitals.

General Hagood commanded the assaulting column, and shot Captain Daly, of General Cutler's staff, who was endeavoring to get possession of a Rebel flag. Captain Daly is wounded in the side severely.

General Hagood was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to be killed. His body lies between the lines, and is covered by the sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession of it. The prisoners also report him killed. The troops which met the assault were the 2d Division, and part of the 1st.

Gen. Cutler was slightly wounded in the face During the action Colonel Duchesne, commanding the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, was killed.

Our loss in killed and wounded numbers about 150, while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on the skirmish line. They were principally of the 50th Pennsylvania.

The Rebel loss is believed to be at least five or six hundred killed and wounded.

The following is a list of the officers in the 5th Corps hospital—only a few of whom were wounded to-day:—

Lieut. J. Elliott, 5th U. S. Battery, in the foot.
Lieut. H. Catlin, 5th U. S. Battery, in the foot.
Capt. Chas. Hyatt, 7th Wisconsin, leg.
Lieut. R. Hedgesheimer, 7th Maryland, knee.
Lieut. S. G. Reed, 1st Maryland, arm.
Lieut. Robt. Neeley, 1st Maryland, shoulder,
Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th U. S., head.
Lieut. J. F. Huntington, 146th New York, back.
Lieutenant E. Williams, 6th New York, thigh.
Lieutenant C. A. Conner, 7th Maryland, hip.
Lieutenant James Pay, 8th Maryland, breast.
Captain H. B. Chamberlain, 9th N. Y., arm.
Lieut. W. Calder, Purnell Legion, sun-stroke.
Lieut. J. Wire, 7th Maryland, sick.
Lieut. A. J. Parnell, Purnell Cav., sun-stroke.
Captain A. Murray, 8th Maryland, jaundice.
Capt. W. Stonebraker, Purnell Legion, diarrhœa.
Lieutenant J. Reed, do., sun-stroke.
Lieutenant F. G. Reed, 1st Maryland, arm.
Lieutenant Neely, do., face.
Lieut. A. Conner, 7th Maryland, abdomen.
Lieutenant J. Flynn, 8th Indiana, thorax.
Lieut. A. D. Reynolds, 1st Maryland, dead.
Capt. S. S. Newberry, 12th U. S., dead.
Lieut. R. Miller, 15th N. Y. Artillery, dead.
Lieut. F. E. Crosman, 7th U. S., dead.
Col. R. A. Bowerman, 8th Maryland, arm.
Lieut. Mills, 4th Maryland, leg.
Lieutenant Rogers, Purnell Legion, shoulder.
Surg. Albert Schenck, 46th N. Y., abdomen.
Major R. W. Bard, 95th New York, knee.
Lieut. Catlin, Battery D, 5th U. S., both legs.

We took five sets of colors; the 3d Delaware taking two, and the 76th New York one set. Three of them are entirely new, while the others are much dilapidated.

In the fight on Friday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than heretofore reported. The 90th Pennsylvania was more than half taken, as was the case in fact with all the brigade. The 104th New York lost every officer on the field, and can muster comparatively but few for duty.

Had these troops held their position, or changed front, as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves, and given the enemy a sound thrashing; but, being told they were flanked, started for the rear and fell into the arms of the Rebels.

Colonel Wheelock, with the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, changed his front towards the rear, and forming in line of battle, with skirmishers thrown out, advanced to see where the enemy were, and reached our second line without losing a man of those who remained by him, while all who left and ran were captured.

This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners and a stand of colors, besides retaking many of our own men who were being taking away.

AUGUST 22—Morning.—No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning. The skirmishing has been very brisk on the left, and during the night a good deal of artillery was heard.

At 6 o'clock this evening all is quiet within sound of headquarters. But another engagement may take place at any moment, as the enemy will not give up their hopes of regaining the possession of the railroad, until they see the impossibility of consummating their purpose.

Our lines have been greatly strengthened within twenty-four hours, and should the enemy attack us, they will fare even worse than they did yesterday.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND'S DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond, in a published card, says that he learns from the remarks of Judge Advocate Holt on the proceedings of the Court Martial in his case, and from the order of the President appended, that he has been dismissed the army and prohibited from ever holding office under the United States.

He says he has no idea that he will lose one friend by this action of the Administration, but his good name is valuable to him, not only as regards those who know him, but those who do not. So soon, therefore, as he is furnished with a copy of the findings and sentence of the Court, he will present to the public a brief history of the facts leading to his arrest and trial, and a review of the record in his case, and some commentaries on the report of the Judge Advocate-General, with which he will be content, and submit to the judgment of the world as to how far he has been guilty of the offenses charged, and how far he has been the victim of conspiracy, false swearing and a malignant abuse of official power.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Flour firm. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; sales of 5000 bushels Southern white at $2 47@2 55. Corn firmer; white, $1 02@1 08; mixed very heavy at $1 01@1 02. Whisky dull at $1 84@1 90.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Flour has advanced 10 cents; sales 10,000 bbls, at $9 40@9 60 for State; $9 60@10 15 for Ohio; $9 20@$14 25 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2 cent; sales 60,000 bush. at $2 20@2 30 for ordinary to prime Spring; $2 30@2 35 for Milwaukie Club; $2 40@2 45 for Amber Winter. Corn 1@2 cents higher; sales of 75,000 bushels at $1 06@1 07. Beef dull. Pork heavy; sales at $40 25@40 37½. Whisky has advanced 2½ cent; with sales at $1 83.

Receipts of Flour 7000 bbls.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Cumberland preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 87; New York Central, 120; Reading, 144½; Hudson River, 129¾; Erie, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Treasury 7 3-10s, 103; Five-twenty Coupons, 107½; Registered, 104½; Coupons 6, 103½; old, 97.

FREE CONCERTS.—Amongst the many places where an evening can be spent with edifying pleasure, none excel the Northern Military Hall, No. 333 N. Third street, and Kensington Hall, at the intersection of Germantown road and Second street. A splendid orchestra is engaged at each, and a programme of compositions of superior merit nightly performed. The excellent order and decorum preserved is an additional reason to justify a visit.

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1047 and 1049 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1191 N. SECOND Street (established 50 years ago by Mr. John Lee), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Lorez, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.

HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.
aug23-1m

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.—SCOTTISH GAMES.—The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864. Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½, and 4 o'clock.

Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 248 Chestnut street; John Booth, No. 1040 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Pawnee road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 228 N. Eighth street; James McIntyre, Jr., No. 1004 S. Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Sixteenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, S. 9th and Pascyunk road; James Nesbit, Ninth and Lee, Kensington; Chief William Robb, No. 1020 Ellsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1520 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wistar street, Germantown; Anthony Hale, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.

Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.

Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief.

DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. aug23-6t

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
AND SELECT SCHOOL,
WILLING'S ALLEY,
ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The fourteenth annual session of these institutions will begin on MONDAY, September 5, 1864.

Applications for admission to be made at the College between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. aug23-tuths-2w

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 502 N. THIRD Street.

Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously. aug23-6t

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause insidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—Hasten!
If to have a host of friends;
If for time to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—Wealth!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of power;
If to die and go to heaven—Health!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take your pills, and live.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. aug23

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsams, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO PAPROSITE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope
Price, male packages, $2. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR GENERAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS AND ALL GENERAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison in the system, and thoroughly purifies the blood. The use of this purifying remedy will be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which members of Females suffer, ROOT AND HERB JUICES most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WARM
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 75 cents.
The Herb and Root Juices are highly recommended by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.—
"Post Office, Fort Marshall,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and promptly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly. "ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant-Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sent by S. C. UHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 910 RACE Street.
jy7-tuthsly

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:

LEAVE EASTWARD.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6:30	3:25	Philadelphia	9:00	4:00
West Grove	7:05	4:00	West Grove	9:45	4:50
Avondale	7:35	4:31	W. C. Junction	9:55	5:01
Kennett	7:50	4:47	Cochran	10:21	5:24
Chadd's Ford	8:12	5:11	Chadd's Ford	10:41	5:44
Concord	8:30	5:30	Concord	10:59	6:02
W. C. Junction	8:45	5:45	Avondale	11:21	6:24
Philadelphia	9:22	6:20	West Grove	11:29	6:32
West Chester	9:00	6:10	Oxford	12:04	7:09

Passengers will go to Philadelphia from Oxford over the Eighteenth and Market street line to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
jal HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—RUNNING time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 5:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street.
Freight Depot, S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 27.
ETNA, Saturday, September 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, September 10.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.... 37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 191 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, August 27, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston on Saturday, August 27, at the clock A. M., and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 1 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Bills Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
jal-tf No. 302 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.

EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the state of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 9:20-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
Cars leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and Germantown at 7:30 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5 P. M., will run through to Norristown, and will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
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